GONORRHEA: ELUSIVE EPIDEMIC, with Frank M. Calia, M.D., Chief of Infectious Diseases, Loch Raven Veterans Administration Hospital, and Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland.

An aggressive approach to this seemingly unbeatable venereal disease. Shows screening procedure for catching the silent carrier, and how to handle new oriental strains of GC.

(20 minutes) (in color)

0717417

GONORRHEA: A PLAGUE OUT OF CONTROL

The incidence of gonorrhea is increasing at a rate of 10 to 15 per cent a year. Although many people jump to the conclusion that this is due to relaxed morals and increased liberality in sex, the National Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Ga., feels differently. Discussing the problem, new diagnostic techniques and ways to eradicate the disease are William J. Brown, M.D., and Leslie C. Norins, M.D., Chief of the Center's Venereal Disease Research Laboratory.

(12 minutes) (in color)

0709909

HERPES SIMPLEX: VIRAL DILEMMA, with Richard C. Gibbs, M.D., Associate Professor of Clinical Dermatology, New York University Medical Center, New York City. A clinical presentation, stressing some precautions in the differential diagnosis and treatment of the herpes simplex virus, Types I and II.

(13 minutes) (in color)

HEXACHLOROPHENE: OPEN TO DEBATE, with Harold C. Neu, M.D., Associate Professor of Medicine and Chief, Division of Infectious Diseases; Stanley James, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics and Chairman of the American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on the Fetus and Newborn; Carl Nelson, M.D., Professor of Dermatology and President of the American Dermatological Association. All of the participants are on the faculty of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. Since December 15, 1971 bathing newborns with hexachlorophene, routine in most nurseries, has been banned by the F.D.A. and the American Academy of Pediatrics-or has it? Our panel looks at this new problem from several angles and comes up with some interesting conclusions.

(16 minutes) (in color)

0815520

IMMUNIZATION FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL. AIthough Federal law requires certain immunization shots for Americans going abroad, physicians can recommend additional protection for their traveling patients by knowing what major diseases are endemic to particular areas of the world and prescribing the appropriate shots. Discussing this proposal is E. L. Buescher, M.D., Chief, Department of Virus Diseases, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D.C.

(15 minutes)

0905702

INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOUS, with James C. Niederman, M.D., Associate Clinical Professor of Epidemiology and Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Conn. Diagnosis and treatment of an important clinical entity-plus some of the burgeoning research implications. (16 minutes) (in color) 0919525

KEEPING UP ON IMMUNIZATIONS, with Samuel L. Katz, M.D., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Pediatrics, Duke University Medical School, and Chairman of the Committee on Infectious Disease of the American Academy of Pediatrics, Durham, North Carolina. Here's a quiz on preventive practice. Six cases point up some problems in "routine" office immunization.

(18 minutes) (in color)

1121804

THE LABORATORY IN DIAGNOSIS OF PNEU-MONIA. Pneumonia continues to account for 45,000 deaths each year. Treating a patient with drugs which may suppress but fail to eradicate the infecting organism may place him in jeopardy, and provides less than optimal care. Discovery of the etiologic agent is determined in the laboratory by such efforts as microscopic, cultural, serological and antimicrobial sensitivity tests, according to Robert Austrian, M.D., John Herr Musser Professor and Chairman, Department of Research Medicine, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.

(16 minutes).

"THE NATIONAL ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY TEST." The National Antibiotic Therapy Test consists of a seventy-five minute videotape workshop with the objective of self-assessment and learning about the proper use of antibiotics in medical practice. The practicing physician is confronted with patient problems requiring decision on the use or nonuse of antibiotics.

NATT was also designed for a broad range of medical specialties including the family physician, the internist, the pediatrician, the otolaryngologist, the urologist, the obstetrician/ gynecologist, and the general surgeon. The test scores of the participating physician can be compared with those of other physicians throughout the country. The test is self-administered, and self-scored.

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(75 minutes) (in color)

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